REMARKS

Claims 6 and 9-15 are pending. In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected the Claims as follows. Claim 15 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. Claims 6, and 9-15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,560,640 (Smethers) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,250,930 (Mintz).

Regarding the Examiner's rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, of Claim 15, Claim 15 has been amended to overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, of Claim 15 be withdrawn.

As stated in the Response dated November 28, 2005, Smethers teaches a "compact bookmark identifier and not including a universal resource locator for the selected bookmark page." (Column 3, Lines 40-44, emphasis added). Moreover, Smethers teaches "[n]either the compact bookmark identifier nor the compact request include a universal resource locator [URL] for the selected bookmarked document" (Column 2, Lines 63-65).

Regarding the Examiner's rejection of independent Claim 6, the Examiner states that the combination of Smethers and Mintz teaches each and every element of Claim 6.

After reviewing the cited references, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner is incorrect. The Examiner presents similar arguments as presented in his previous rejection of this Claim. More specifically, the Examiner argues "[t]ypically, and as suggested by Mintz," the file extensions (e.g., *.tiff, *.xls, *.xlw, *.doc, *.ppt, *.jpg) disclosed by Mintz "will signify to the rendering device just which 'browser' should be employed" (e.g., see, Office Action, Page 4). However, Mintz teaches "[a] variety of multimedia file formats may be embedded in an e-Logic e-mail message" and continues to give a listing of several file formats such as *.tif, *.gif, and *.jpg (e.g., see, Column 6, Lines 32-41 and Lines 44-52). In other words, Mintz teaches using different file formats and does not teach or suggest opening these filenames using only a given application program. For example, Mintz teaches files in a ".wav" format can be placed on top of one or more Audio Video Interchange (AVI) objects and that AVI and Wavetable files can both be placed in turn on top of a bitmap or a series of web pages or visa versa, and all of these can be embedded in an e-mail message (e.g., see Column 6, Lines 61-66). However, it is unclear which "browser" is used to open a specific file format. Moreover, the "variety of multimedia file formats," (Office Action, Page 3--emphasis removed) which the Examiner refers to above, clearly refers to the actual filenames and extensions as opposed to a bookmark.

In contrast, Claim 6 includes the recitation of selecting one of a plurality of bookmarks, wherein each bookmark includes a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) field

for saving an address of an Internet resource and a browser ID used to select a corresponding browser from the plurality of browsers capable of browsing the Internet resource having a unique protocol, which is neither taught nor suggested by Smethers or Mintz or the combination thereof. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner's rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of Claim 6 be withdrawn.

Regarding the rejection of independent Claim 12, the Examiner states that the combination of Smethers and Mintz teaches each and every element of Claim 12. Claim 12 includes similar recitations to those contained in Claim 6. Moreover, Claim 12 includes the recitation of assigning a bookmark file and allocating an ID corresponding to the selected browser in the assigned bookmark file; and inputting a URL of the Internet resource having the unique protocol in the assigned bookmark file. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons as set forth above with respect to the rejection of Claim 6, it is respectfully requested that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of Claim 12 be withdrawn.

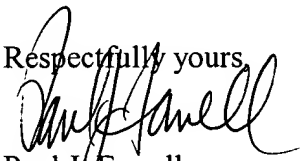
Regarding the rejection of independent Claim 14, Claim 14 includes similar recitations of those contained in Claim 6. Moreover, Claim 14 includes the recitation of a program residing on the memory and being executable by the controller to select a bookmark, the bookmark including a browser ID corresponding to a particular browser, and a URL, which is neither taught nor suggested by Smethers or Mintz or the

combination thereof. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons as set forth above with respect to the rejection of Claim 6, it is respectfully requested that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of Claim 14 be withdrawn.

Independent Claims 6, 12, and 14 are believed to be in condition for allowance. Without conceding the patentability per se of dependent Claims 9-11, 13, and 15, these are likewise believed to be allowable by virtue of their dependence on their respective amended independent claims. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of dependent Claims 9-11, 13, and 15 is respectfully requested.

Accordingly, all of the claims pending in the Application, namely, Claims 6 and 9-15, are believed to be in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or personal interview would facilitate resolution of any remaining matters, the Examiner may contact Applicants' attorney at the number given below.

Respectfully yours,



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